

THE CITY.

POOR QUARTER.—Before Mayor Bull yesterday morning, Martin Burke and James McDonald, for drunkenness, were each fined \$1 and costs, and George Coleman, for disorderly conduct, \$3 and costs. All three committed. Two notorious cyprians were each fined \$5 and costs. Paid.

THE NEW POLICE.—The new Policemen, elected by the City Council on Monday night, have generally been qualified and entered upon the discharge of their duties. We shall soon see whether in their case the old proverb that "a new broom sweeps clean" will be verified.

SOLDIERS' ALLOTMENTS.—There was certified from the Comptroller's office yesterday as paid into the State Treasury, on account of Pay Agent W. H. Williams, the sum of \$109,269.33, soldiers' allotments, collected from the 101st O. V. I. and 102nd O. V. I. In addition to the foregoing, Pay Agent Williams has sent by express \$500 to the families of soldiers belonging to the above regiment.

CANINE SLAUGHTER.—The Police made a terrific onslaught upon the city "dregs" on Tuesday night, by virtue of the ordinance passed by the Council the night before, outlawing unmuzzled dogs. Some sixty or more, we learn, were unsparringly slaughtered on that single night. Poor dogs! It was no fault of theirs that they were not muzzled. They had no notice of the passage of the ordinance; and, besides, if a dog's master neglects to muzzle him, how is the unfortunate quadruped to get muzzled?

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—In this Court, in session at Cincinnati, the case of Cathcart and others, indicted for treason and conspiracy, was called on Tuesday, and Judge Leavitt being absent, it was continued till the October term, in order that it might be tried when both Judges Swayne and Leavitt should be on the bench.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE OPERA HOUSE.—We refer the reader to the explanatory card of Mr. C. A. Wagner in regard to the entertainment advertised to be given at the Athenaeum to-morrow evening. By this card it will be seen that the Opera House Company and the Concert Troupe of the New York Jewellers' Association will combine in giving a grand entertainment. We are pleased to hear of this arrangement, and have no doubt it will give general satisfaction.

THE PRESENTATION ENTERTAINMENT.—Tickets for the grand presentation entertainment to come off at the Opera House to-morrow night, are selling off rapidly at No. 307 South High street. As they go off, valuable presents go along with them, for every one who buys a ticket draws a handsome prize when he makes his purchase. We heard of a large number of splendid prizes drawn yesterday. Call at 307 South High street, and make sure of a ticket and the accompanying present.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was a good-sized audience as well as good performance at the Opera House last night. The dramatized story of "East Lynne" was presented with all the absorbing interest the reader feels in perusing Mrs. Wood's original work. It is hardly worth while to specify particular artists where all did so well. It is certain the company are earning a most deserved popularity. The farce at the close evoked a fund of laughter and good humor.

To-night one of the greatest attractions of the season will be presented. The play or spectacle for the evening is "The Octoroon, or Life in Louisiana." It will be cast with the full strength of the talented company—Miss Tyson personating Zoe. It will be exhibited with new and beautiful scenery by Mr. John Leslie, and ingenious mechanical contrivances by Mr. J. Roberts. Among other grand spectacles witnessed during the progress of the play, will be the burning of a Mississippi steamer and grand allegorical tableaux.

THE SANGERS.—The "First German Sangersbund of North America" was organized in 1849. It consists of about thirty German glee clubs in New York, Ohio and adjoining States.

The Sangersbund is at present presided over by a "Central Committee." This committee was chosen at the last festival, which was held in Buffalo, and consists of the following members, residents of this city: Otto Dregel, President; Joseph Falkenberg, Secretary; George Dietrich, Treasurer; J. Lang, M. Fassig and J. Janton.

The Central committee have determined upon holding a festival of the Sangersbund in this city this year, on the 29th, 30th and 31st of August and 1st of September. They have issued a circular advising the members of the Bund of the fact, and requesting our citizens to aid in the preparations for the festival.

In response to the call upon our citizens, a general meeting was held on the 12th inst., when the following festival committee was appointed: Peter Ambler, President; C. F. L. Butler, Recording Secretary; H. Olinemus, Corresponding Secretary, and L. Hostet, Treasurer.

Finance Committee.—J. P. Bruck, Chairman; L. Donaldson, P. Eper, George Steiner, C. W. Doty, A. H. Elley and V. H. Hestheimer.

Committee on Grounds and Halls.—Theodore Comstock, Chairman; Isaac Eberly and C. R. L. Baker.

Committee on Quarters and Lodgings.—J. G. Buckel, Chairman; F. Theobald, M. Fassig, C. Herbig, J. Ritz, W. Failing, C. A. Wagner, J. Hesse and J. P. Remmy.

Committee on Decorations and Procession.—Isaac H. Maxwell, Chairman; Jacob Felsch, J. H. Stauring, Isaac Eberly, E. Barcus, W. Failing and F. Theobald, Jr.

The coming festival of the singing societies composing the Sangersbund, will be a novel event in our city, and one of deep and absorbing interest, both to our own people and to strangers. Many visitors from abroad, besides the members of the Sangersbund, will throng to our city to participate in, and enjoy the festival. The committee charged with the duty of making the necessary arrangements and preparations for this great musical convention, are earnestly and actively at work. We trust that our citizens will co-operate with them, and their accustomed enterprise and liberality, and contribute their share toward making the festival one worthy the occasion and honorable to our State Capital.

ELISHER'S ATHENEUM.—Sheridan's popular comedy of the "Rivals" was handsomely rendered by Pike's Opera House Company last night. The old familiar characters in this delightful play were portrayed to the life by the different artists entrusted with their representation. We have seen it often, but seldom better played. Our old favorite, the "Tough Diamond," elicited abundant merriment. The company consists of accomplished artists who are as full in whatever they undertake to play.

To-night the famous thrilling tragedy of "Lucretia Borgia," will be presented. From what we have seen of the company we judge a first rate representation of this great play. It will be followed by the amusing farce of the "Lottery Ticket."

A COLUMBIAN GUY IN SOLDIER'S CLOTHES.—The local of The Cincinnati Enquirer states that while he was in the Mayor's office in that city, on Tuesday morning, the clerk to the Mayorality was called upon by a young girl, apparently not more than seventeen or eighteen years of age, appearing in soldier's clothes, praying for relief. The Cincinnati Enquirer continues his account thus:

Her story was that about a week or ten days ago, she had been inveigled away from her home in Columbus by a soldier, with whom she had been acquainted for a long time, who persuaded her away with false and magnificent promises. She says the reason she left home and came down here was that the aforesaid soldier promised to marry her, and dress her up when they arrived in our city. But she says that soon after they reached here, the soldier gave her the slip, and left her to take care of herself as best she could, which was three or four days ago, since which time she has been wandering about the city, subsisting upon the charities of the public, and sleeping wherever she could find a place to lie down. The Secretary, by the advice of the Mayor, sent the poor unfortunate to the Home of the Friendless, with a request that she might be furnished with clothing in accordance with her sex, where she was subsequently furnished a pass, from the same benevolent source, to Columbus, where she will meet her friends. The girl, with an honest-heartedness peculiar to the female sex, refused to give the name of her seducer, and for the sake of the reputation of the lady, we refrain from giving her name to the public.

CITY ITEMS.

A CARD.
On account of a misunderstanding between myself and one other authorized agent of Elsher's Athenaeum—being myself in Buffalo, New York, the other here—the house was leased for Friday and Saturday evenings, May 26th and 27th, to two different parties, both advertising their respective entertainments for the above named evenings. With a desire to do justice to both parties, I have effected a satisfactory arrangement with Messrs. Kent, Weaver & Co., lessees of the Opera House, for the two Grand Presentation Entertainments, announced by the New York Manufacturing Jewellers' Association Entertainment, on which occasion the Dramatic Company and the Concert Troupe will combine.

In making the above statement, I gratefully appreciate the co-operation and friendly feelings manifested by Messrs. Kent, Weaver & Co., of the Opera House, and J. W. Elias, Esq., Secretary of the New York Manufacturing Jewellers' Association.

C. A. WAGNER,
Agent, Elsher's Athenaeum,
May 25-42.

Peter Martin's Hot Air Furnaces.

COLUMBUS, February 15th, 1865.
To whom this may concern:
Peter Martin, of Cincinnati, has placed his PATENT IMPROVED HOT AIR FURNACES in our High School and District School No. 5. The Furnaces in District No. 5 have been in use two years; those in the High School during this winter. So far they have given entire satisfaction. For efficiency in warming, quality of heat, economy of fuel, and promptness of action, they deserve special commendation. I cheerfully recommend Mr. Martin's Furnaces to all who may desire an excellent mode of heating.

E. D. KINGSLEY,
Supt. of Public Schools of Columbus.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16th, 1865.
The Warm Air Furnace invented and manufactured by Mr. Peter Martin, of Cincinnati, was put into the Union school building of this city in November last, and thus far it has given entire satisfaction. It surpasses other furnaces in the following important particulars: It has, comparatively, a greater heating surface; produces a larger volume of heat with a given amount of fuel; the condition of the air in respect to temperature, moisture and purity, is superior; the admission of cold air, the supply of warm air for the several rooms, and the fires, are more easily regulated.

To avoid scorching and decomposing the air, as is done, to some extent, by other hot air furnaces; and to secure to each room an abundant supply of pure, fresh air, warmed to a pleasant temperature, as well as to protect the wrought-iron air-furnaces from the effects of the fire, it is essential that the warm air-furnaces leading to the school rooms, should be at least twelve inches in diameter. This will insure the influx of such a large and rapid current of fresh air as to prevent the wrought-iron furnaces from being overheated, and thus secure the durability of the furnace, and keep the warm air in a healthful condition. It is deemed proper to State in this connection, that our Board of Education was induced to order Mr. Martin's Furnaces, because two other furnaces had been previously used in our school edifice without satisfactory results, and because, after a careful examination of a large number of furnaces and other modes of warming school houses and other public edifices, not only in Western, but also in Eastern cities, Mr. Martin's was believed to be decidedly the best.

H. H. BARNES,
Supt. Circleville Union School.

PETER MARTIN.
Address,
No. 149 West Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.
Feb. 17-42.

One devil, running into the system the other day, his face glowing with the heat of his own fire, and his hands, as if he had just emerged from the infernal furnace, and delivered the following passionate address to a BROTHER:

PLANTATION BRIDGES take,
They all exclaim, delighted,
"What a fine piece of work!"

We would remark, by way of explanation, that the author of the above had been sick with Dyspepsia and indigestion for some time, when a friend presented him with a bottle of the wonderful medicine called "DR. SEELYE'S CATARRH REMEDY." It was a magical cure, not only to cure his Dyspepsia, but to produce the tremendous rhythmic action of his system which we have seen. "Pis in Placidum." DR. SEELYE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

A New York reporter, giving an account of a very select and recherche dinner party given in Fifth Avenue recently, does it up in poetry and closes his account with the following feeling stanza:

Between two or three what did pass,
As it were, but, facts of the kind,
Between two or three what did pass,
As it were, but, facts of the kind.

Pinkerton's Wahoon and Callaway Bitters are the best appetizing agents in the world. Try them, dyspeptics, and you will be convinced.

"O tis a perfect brew,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from top to toe."

And may be easily cured of the dread life destroying disease CATARRH, by the use of Dr. D. H. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, before it has worked its way down the throat to the lungs, and thus blasted a proud parent's hope.

THE FUNERAL CAR

I WILL BE PREPARED, IN A FEW DAYS, TO SUPPLY, IN ANY QUANTITY, PERFECT PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MAGNIFICENT FUNERAL CAR.

As it appeared in the procession of PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL OSEQUEES, in this city, Saturday, April 29, 1865, at REASONABLE RATES, and in copies of various sizes and sizes.

Design and Arranger of the Decorations, Columbus, Ohio, May 17, 1865-42



DR. SEELYE'S CATARRH REMEDY.
CURE WARRANTED.
IF DIRECTIONS ARE FOLLOWED.
CALL FOR A CIRCULAR DESCRIBING ALL SYMPTOMS.

SYMPTOMS:
The symptoms of Catarrh are generally apparent at first very slight. Persons feel they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and watery, or thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality. They are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive; a bad breath, the voice is thick and nasal, the eyes are weak, the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; dizziness frequently takes place. Another common symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucus, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it.

The above are but a few of the many Catarrh symptoms.

A single Bottle will last a month. To be used three times a day.

TESTIMONIAL

From Hon. Thos. J. Turner, Ex-Member of Congress from Illinois, late Speaker of Illinois House of Representatives, late Governor of Illinois, A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois.

DR. D. H. SEELYE:
DEAR SIR:—In reply to your notice of the 19th inst., I would say that I was severely afflicted with Catarrh for years, when I became acquainted with you and bought two bottles of your Liquid Catarrh Remedy. I used one bottle, and I am now perfectly cured. I can confidently recommend the medicine to all afflicted with Catarrh.

Respectfully Yours,
THOS. J. TURNER.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS, Chicago, Ill.
Laboratory at Freeport, Ill.

At Wholesale by
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, O.
Wholesale Agent for Ohio.

At Retail in Columbus by
J. R. COOK, R. JONES & SON, S. E. SAMUEL, C. ROBERTS, THOMAS & BENHAM, SCHUELE & CO., and others.

Druggists Everywhere.
Solely at Wholesale.

SPRING. 1865.

Still Greater Reductions
IN THE PRICES OF
DRY GOODS!

BAIN & SON,
Nos. 23 to 29 South High Street.

ARE NOW OFFERING AT GREATLY
reduced prices, their immense and very desirable stock of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
to correspond with the present decline in

GOLD AND COTTON.

Calicoes Reduced,
Mullins Reduced,
Sheetings Reduced,
Shirtings Reduced,
De Laine Reduced,
Alpaca Reduced,
Dress Goods Reduced,
Balmoral Shirts Reduced,
Housekeeping Goods Reduced,
Table Linens Reduced,
Bed Quilts Reduced,
Cloths & Cassimeres Reduced,
Shawls & Mantles Reduced,
Black Dress Silks Reduced, &c., &c.

7-30 U. S. LOAN.

THE FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK
OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Designated Government Depository.

THIS POPULAR LOAN IS NOW OFFERED
by the Government through

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

Subscriptions are received and the notes kept on hand for immediate delivery by this Bank.

Five per cent. interest notes received at par, and secured interest.

1,000 DOLLAR SUPERIOR 30 YDS
Spool Cotton Thread reduced to 5 cents,
a spool, or 50 cents per dozen—greatly under value.

Telegraphic.

Further Details of the Capture of Jeff. Davis and Party.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Herald's correspondent says: The camp where Jeff. Davis was captured was situated in a pine forest on the side of the Abbeville road, about one mile from Irwinesville, Irwin county, Georgia. It consisted of a large white tent, containing only the arch-traitor and his family, and an ordinary fire, containing the male portion of the caravan. Surrounding and contiguous to these were two common army wagons, two ambulances and several horses and mules, with the usual amount of camp paraphernalia, such as saddles, bridles, harness, cooking utensils, &c. Davis himself and Postmaster Logan, with the doctor, Dr. H. W. Johnson, and de Camps, had only overhauled the party the night before, after a fatiguing journey from Washington, Georgia, where they had remained to settle some business, as they say, until Mr. Davis was captured. The train and servants had passed forward under the protection and escort of Private Secretary Harrison and a few of the watchful, such as Lieutenant Hathaway, Midshipman Howell, and about twenty servants and soldiers. It was probably at or very near Washington where Davis dismissed his escort and divided the spots, under the most pressing circumstances. Some of Stoneman's cavalry were hard upon him, and he concluded to deceive them by letting them follow the body of cavalry, while he and his friends traveled in a covey across the country and joined his family.

When Regan asked permission to accompany Davis to Washington, and expressed his objections on receiving it, Gen. Wilson said to him, "You are under no obligations sir, for I should have sent you whether you wanted to go or not. You are a civilian prisoner and he (Davis) is a prisoner both military and civil."

Mrs. Clay remarked jokingly that as she had brought in her husband she would claim the reward offered for him, to which Davis responded, "Yes, I would not have a thousand dollars would be considerable of an amount of pocket money for my poor unfortunate now. I sold my horses, carriage, silverware and jewelry for what I might have had, and that has been stolen from me."

Stevens was arrested on his plantation only a short distance from Atlanta, by a squad of General Lipton's men under a captain and staff officer, whose name I have forgotten. Stevens made no effort to escape, but was found at his house quietly smoking his meerschaum. He had no companions save two negro servants and a dog, and lived almost entirely in solitude.

Stevens was taken to the city by the Hampton Roads in company with Judge Campbell and the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, to meet President Lincoln, he could have made satisfactory terms of peace in five minutes. Davis, however, clothed with the proper official authority, and hence his mission failed.

Affairs in Georgia—\$245,000 in Specie Found.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The steamer America brings Savannah dates of the 20th. The Savannah Herald has late advices from Augusta. The country between Savannah and Augusta is filled with rebel paroled soldiers, who are busy planting corn, mostly corn, rye and vegetables. Some have planted cotton, the first in four years. But few slaves have been freed.

There was great grief and excitement on the capture of Jeff. Davis. A wagon containing two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars in specie belonging to the rebel Government was found in a by-way and turned over to General Milmore.

General Milmore has issued an order declaring null and void the proclamations issued by the self-styled Governors of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and also declaring that the rebel Government is not a free citizen of the United States, and to be protected in the enjoyment of freedom and the fruits of their industry by the Government.

North Carolina—Another Order from Gen. Schofield.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The North Carolina correspondent of the Herald continues to furnish interesting accounts of the progress of events in that State. He says that the efforts of the citizens, with the assistance of Gen. Schofield and his army, to reorganize society and restore civil government. Three candidates for Governor have already been named, and the people are preparing to elect one to establish their claims.

Gen. Schofield on the 15th inst. issued an order in regard to the colored people, informing them that the acquisition of their freedom imposes obligations upon them which they must discharge by conferring on the boon of freedom, and they are told that they will not be supported in idleness, but must labor for the support of themselves and their families.

Jeff. Davis and Party.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 22.—Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay, after having been taken yesterday afternoon from the steamer Clyde, were immediately escorted inside the fort and at once placed in the closest confinement in the cells prepared for their reception in the second tier of casemates. They occupy cells adjacent to each other, and are very carefully guarded by two officers and twenty men of the 3rd Maryland Cavalry.

Mrs. Davis and family, and the wife of C. C. Clay, remain on board the steamer Clyde, which has been coaling all day preparatory to carrying them and Col. Pritchard's command southward again.

The strictest regulations are being enforced by the military authorities respecting persons visiting the fortress. By order of the Secretary of War, no one, either civil or military, is allowed to enter the fortress unless provided with passes, which are furnished very sparingly by the commander of the post.

Excluded from the Benefits of the Proclamation—Sherman and Stanton.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Post's Washington special says: It is understood that all the rebel officers concerned in the atrocious starvation of our prisoners will be excluded from the benefits of the amnesty proclamation, also the Fort Pillow murderers. It will also be broken up the great landed estates, by requiring all possessing such to take the oath of allegiance.

The friends of General Sherman and Secretary Stanton are endeavoring to reconcile the former to the latter.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Times' Washington special has the following: The Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Orton, will enter upon his official duties on the first of July.

Mr. Seward will give his testimony in the conspiracy trial next Thursday. He now directs affairs in the State Department. Frederick Seward was to-day notified of the arrest of the President for the first time.

Major-General Logan has been put in command of the Army of the Tennessee.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer says the offer that was called before the grand jury of Chief Justice Carter's U. S. Court, and testified as to the acts of treason committed by Jeff. Davis. They agreed to report a true bill. The action is understood to be in conformity with the wishes of the administration.

Review of the Armies of Georgia and Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The city was much crowded to-day; weather delightful. The armies of Tennessee and Georgia were reviewed by Lieutenant-General Grant. The 13th Army Corps, members of the Cabinet, distinguished army and navy officers and others occupied the stands as before. Gen. Sherman headed the column, and was heartily cheered all along the line. Other officers were similarly complimented. The military display was grand and imposing.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—We had another bright day for the review. Fresh arrivals this morning augmented the already large number of strangers who had flocked to Washington to witness the grand military parade. The tastefully decorated stands near the Executive Mansion were again occupied by President Johnson, members of the Cabinet, and Lieut. Gen. Grant and other distinguished officers. The 13th Army Corps, Executive Bureaus, the Diplomatic corps and families, and others. The vicinity of the reviewing point was densely crowded over a larger area than yesterday, this point being the most attractive.

The Army of the Tennessee moved from the Capitol at 9 A. M., proceeding toward the Executive Mansion. At the head of the column rode Major General Sherman, who was cheered all along the way. The great throngs of this war in the highest degree enthusiastic. He had been presented with two large wreaths of flowers, one of which had been placed around his own shoulders, and the other hung upon his horse's neck.

The rest in review was the Army of Georgia, Major General Logan commanding. The troops from this Corps are from Ohio, Illinois, New York, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota and Michigan.

The 17th Army Corps was preceded by commanding Major General Logan, with his staff, followed by the headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee. The troops from this Corps are from Ohio, Illinois, New York, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota and Michigan.

The 20th Corps was commanded by Major General Mower, and composed of volunteers from Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Ohio, Delaware, Indiana and Michigan.

This was succeeded by the 14th Army Corps, Major General J. C. Davis commanding. It was composed of volunteers from Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Minnesota and Michigan.

The respective commanders of the armies, divisions and brigades, bore upon their persons profusions of flowers, and as they passed along the line cheers were given and flags waved.

The armies represented all branches and divisions of the service—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with sufficient variety in trimmings and appointments to relieve the monotony of uniform, and several segments of Zouaves contributed to produce the effect. Sections of pontoon bridges and ambulances, stretchers and even heavy wagons were features in the procession. There was also a fair representation of the staff of each department, the implements being carried on the shoulders of white and black soldiers. Much amusement was occasioned by a display of pack horses and mules. They were, all heavily laden with commissary supplies, including chickens; a cow, a dog and a goat were comfortably fastened to the saddles. These were the spoils of the soldiers. Two black soldiers of the largest size, very small mules, their feet nearly touching the ground, were regarded as comic scenes in connection with this part of the display, and occasioned general laughter.

An interesting feature in the parade was the exhibition of flags and banners of various regiments, some of them entirely new; others were carried torn by bullets and reduced to shreds, while others, made of stronger material, were faded by exposure to the weather or blackened by the smoke of battle. Some staffs were carried from which the flags had been shot away. All the spear-heads were adorned with flags.

It was remarked as in contrast to the Army of the Potomac, that the troops comprising the Armies of Georgia and Tennessee were the wide brim felt hats, regulation pattern. Their appearance in all respects was equal to that of the Potomac army, and notwithstanding the fact that they had performed no marching service, their movements were much admired and applauded.

The commander of each Army and Corps and Division, attended by one staff officer, dismounted after passing the General-in-Chief and joined the Army Corps or Division had passed the reviewing stand, when he joined his command.

Brigade bands or consolidated field music turned out and played as their brigades passed. On the march, the Army Corps or Division had passed the reviewing stand, when he joined his command.

Secretary Seward, notwithstanding his severe physical affliction, took a deep interest in the review. Gen. Angier made him comfortable and furnished him with a good position at the headquarters of the defenses of Washington, that he might witness the grand military display.

The armies of Tennessee and Georgia occupied six hours in passing, the same length of time required yesterday for the review of the army of the Potomac.

Gen. Wilson's Letter to Governor Brown.

NEW YORK, May 24.—General Wilson, in a letter to Governor Brown, who had complained of the collapse of the currency and great scarcity of provisions among the people, says: He is instructed by the President to say to him that the evils were caused by the rebellion, and that he is permitted to retain the parchment conveying the statement of the donors, regarding it as a mark of high respect from kind friends and loyal citizens.

Scalable.

NEW YORK, May 24.—President Johnson respectfully declined the proffered coach and span of horses tendered him by merchants of this city, for the reason that he has ever held that those occupying high official positions should not accept such presents. He asks, however, that he be permitted to retain the parchment conveying the statement of the donors, regarding it as a mark of high respect from kind friends and loyal citizens.

NEW YORK, May 24.—President Johnson respectfully declined the proffered coach and span of horses tendered him by merchants of this city, for the reason that he has ever held that those occupying high official positions should not accept such presents. He asks, however, that he be permitted to retain the parchment conveying the statement of the donors, regarding it as a mark of high respect from kind friends and loyal citizens.

NOTICE.

To Holders of the Notes of Pickaway County Bank.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FORTY FIRST SECTION of the Act passed March 24th, 1865, entitled "Free Banking Act," Pickaway County Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio, gives notice that the said Bank, under the terms of said Act, will be redeemed by the First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio. Holders of said notes are requested to present them to the said Bank, on or before the 1st day of June next.

Official Public Notice.

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

Revolution on the Island of Cape Hayland.

The Stone-wall Disposed of—Miss Smith Returns to Surrender.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Moro Castle bridge, Havana dates of the 20th. The various rumors concerning the stone-wall is one, which proved unfounded that the Spanish Government had bought her for \$500,000. Another is, that Capt. Boggs, of the Connecticut, had obtained the surrender of Capt. Page, who proffered it put her in possession of the Captain-General on condition that she should not be given to the United States. The official, however, refused to receive her on such conditions, but would receive her as a deposit. This was agreed to, and she was towed to the arsenal and her flags lowered. The sailors and men were paid off and put ashore. The Fortbarr Armes, Connecticut and several other gunboats were lying off the port and ready to attack the ramp if she attempted to put to sea.

The blockade-runner Wren had arrived from Cuba with a cargo of sugar, and was receiving recruits on the way, and had been joined by 300 men. Veritas was at Laredo, with Beauregard. The Liberator had driven the Imperialists out of Piedras Negras, capturing a number of prisoners. Lopez had succeeded in reaching Monterey. Cortina having missed him. It is said a battle took place between Negrete and Mejia May 1st. Result unknown.

Memphis Items—Encouraging News from Alabama.

MEMPHIS, May 22, via Cairo, May 24.—Cotton active; 31 for middling. The city is full of paroled rebels, and Gen. Forrest is expected to arrive to-day. The American Monroe Doctrine Association has been revived, and is working actively.

Gen. Ortega is expected here. The Bulletin says news from North Alabama is encouraging. Meetings are being held in all parts of the State, and efforts are being made to bring Alabama back to the Union. The meetings are largely attended. A petition is circulating all through Northern Alabama for the appointment of a Military Governor. The steamer Carter took 500 bales of cotton from here to Cincinnati.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The overland mail brings dates from New York to the 25th, and from St. Louis to the 28th of April. Commercial business there is more buoyant.

The bark Brontes, with Mexican emigrants on board, is still under the surveillance of the military authorities. It has been suggested that the party might be allowed to leave without their arms; but this they are unwilling to do, as they are confident the authorities at Washington will permit them to proceed, and thus order annulling the exportation of arms has been annulled.

A large force of laborers are at work on the line of the Pacific railroad, which is the connecting link of the California and Pacific railroads between Sacramento and San Francisco.

Despite the favorable prospects from the crops, still four holds \$14.50 per barrel.

From